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low, the thoroughfare ~~forth~~ deserted, <sup>are</sup> are  
many empty spaces ~~where~~ where houses should stand.  
& the whole aspect of Åbo is desolate. It had once  
a great university & a flourishing port;  
but Russia has removed both trade &  
university to Helsinki: a fire raged  
for two days, & consumed nearly the whole  
city, & Åbo has never recovered itself.

Lovisa is a pretty pleasant town, whose  
streets rise one above another round the  
side of a hill, ~~the lowest running to the~~  
very margin of the sea. The country

beyond it is wild enough: nothing to be  
seen as far as the eye can reach but  
a ~~wild~~ barren heath with boulders & stones  
here & there & scattered fir trees.

Viborg has an important port-shut in by  
two large islands, upon which are the houses  
of merchants & workmen nearly buried  
by <sup>in</sup> immense quantities of deals, which  
are largely exported. The town, which is strongly  
fortified, stands at the end of a bay & some  
distance from the harbour. The people of  
Viborg are mixed, Russians, Swedes &  
Germans, who speak a strange language  
compounded of the three languages.

There is a cataract near Viborg which is the  
chief natural show of Finland.

On the Swedish side, the people belong to  
the Lutheran church: on the Russian side,  
to the Greek: though among the peasants many  
pagan customs survive, for the Russian  
government required them to be baptised <sup>and</sup>  
teaching them ~~in any way~~ that baptism implies.  
One of their strange customs is to keep the graves  
of their deceased friends well supplied with food  
in case the body should be hungry in the night.  
The dogs reap much advantage from this act of piety.  
The bones of the dogs are found of ~~clinging~~ <sup>clinging</sup> to the graves & are much valued.



"The King's estate now began to grow sensible of the great  
loss the Netherlands put off by our English wooll. x x x  
Our King therefore resolved, if possible, to revive the trade  
of his own country, who as yet were ignorant of that  
art, as knowing no more what to do with their wooll  
than the sheep that wear it, as to any artificial & curious  
drapery. x x x x x  
The intercourse being large betwixt the English & the  
Netherlanders (increased of late, since King Edward  
married the daughter of the Earl of Flanders), un-  
expected emissaries were employed by our King  
with those countries, who brought them into  
familiarity with such Dutchmen as were  
absolute masters of their trade, but not masters  
themselves, as either journeymen or apprentices.  
These bemoaned the slavishness of their poor servants,  
whom their masters used rather like heathens than  
Christians, yea, rather like horses than men.  
Early as late in bed, & all day hard work & shepher-  
d's fare (a few herrings & mouldy cheese), & all to enrich  
the shoulders, their masters, without any profit unto  
themselves."

"But, oh! how happy should they be if they would but  
come over into England, bringing their ingenuity with  
them, which would provide their welcome in all places.  
Here they should feed on fat-kept mutton, till nothing  
but their fulness should stink their stomachs. x x x

Reassured with the promises, many Dutch servants  
leave their masters & make over for England. Their  
departure thence (being pickt here & there) made no sensible  
vacuities, but their meeting here altogether amounted  
to a considerable fulness. With themselves, they  
brought over their trade & their tools; namely, such as  
could not as yet be so conveniently made in England.

"Happy the yeoman's house into which one of  
these Dutchmen did enter, bringing industry &  
wealth along with them. Some who came in strangers  
within doors, soon after went out bridegrooms, & returned  
sons-in-law, having married the daughters of their  
landlords who first entertained them: yea, now yeomen  
in those houses they had borne soon proceeded gentlemen,  
gaining them estates to themselves, arms & worship to their



their estates?

"The king having gotten this breaching of foreigners", thought  
 "not fit to continue them all in one place, lest on discord  
 they might embrace a general resolution to return; but  
 bestowed them through all parts of the land, that cloth  
 thereby might be better dispersed x v x x  
 generally (when left to their own choice) they preferred  
 "a maritime situation."

East:  
 Norfolk, Norwich - Fuchans. Suffolk, Lymington - Baize.  
 Essex, Colchester, - Saye & Serge. Kent - Kentish Road Cloth.  
 West:  
 Devonshire - Kersay. Gloucestershire - Cloth. Herefordshire - Cloth.  
 Wales - Welsh Frizes.

North:  
 Richmond, Kendal - Cloth. Lancashire, Manchester - Cottons.  
 Yorkshire, Halifax - Cloth.

South:  
 Somersetshire, Taunton - Serge. Hampshire - Cloth.  
 Berkshire - Cloth. Sussex - Dr. ~~Dr.~~

joyous emotions; the heavy air of the lowland, weighs upon the spirits; the very imagery connected with a vale is, for the most part, of a gloomy character; we have sales of tears & sales of misery, & that darkest valley of all which we rarely care to speak of. Perhaps when we are high enough up we shall see them also, spread before us, fair & fertile, bright in sunshine & tender in shadow, gardens of the Lord & another measure of planting.

But what, where, are the Ghaisstrills, & what has all this to do with the subject? The Ghaisstrills are in the West-Riding, a land of hills & dales, of brown heath & shaggy fell, of storms, floods, & glorious sunshine. The one who would explore this mountain country should be prepared thus to <sup>receive & fix</sup> take an impression of any lovely bit of scenery he comes upon. It is endless, various, & enchanting, as the beauties of western Yorkshire.

This is, truly, our English Egypt: it has not the breathless grandeur, the awful, unspeakable, not always lovable, beauty of Alpine scenery; but what can be more lovely more full of human interest, than the soft greenness of their pastured & sylvan dales, a village or homestead nestling in every elbow, in pine & elow contrast with the rugged desolation of its moors? And then, where would you find such ruins & abbey & castle, to testify that men of other ages have taken delight in them.

their same heights & dales; but the Rhine itself is richer in legend tale, & long than is, in its size, the romantic valley of the Wharfe.

It is ~~The reader is invited to assist~~ in the exploration of Upper Wharfedale, - that portion of the valley, <sup>including</sup> about thirty miles of the river's course, which lies within the Deanery of Craven. But the reader is invited to assist. This is a valley hollowed out of a wonderfully solid & deep layers of mountain limestone varying from four hundred to a thousand feet in thickness. "The greatest thickness of undivided limestone accessible to examination occurs near Kettlewell."

Here we may suppose a deep but gently shelving depression to have existed in the Carboniferous sea, favourable to the uninterrupted deposit of pure calcareous rocks. From Deepdale, a village about five miles from its source, to below Burnesall, a distance of some twenty miles, the river has scooped its bed out of the limestone, ~~much in the~~ <sup>just</sup> ~~same~~ as the workmen now engaged on the Barden Moss Water-works are scooping culverts into the natural rock to serve as channels for the water, instead of building such channels of far less solid & perfect masonry. The huge blocks which form the bed of the river, closely joined



and more evenly laid than a kitchen floor, <sup>as</sup> seen beneath the limpid waters at any point of the upper course; & no well-worn kitchen floor could be whiter, for the impetuous sharp sweeps through its clearly <sup>changed</sup> bed with a haste which admits of no deposit. ~~from the turbulent waters~~. The abundant fish, trout, grayling, lamprey, dace, barbel, & chub, have for their only hiding places nooks among the rocks, & may be seen watched <sup>at play</sup> & sporting in the clear stream. When Wharfedale is in flood, their case is a hard one; the sloping bed of the river affords them no retreat, & they are swept along by the rushing waters, or dashed, ~~sometimes~~ by hundred sin-  
gular great floods, upon the banks.

The peculiar formation of Wharfedale, & indeed, of the whole of Craven, is not a fact interesting ~~only~~ & important only to the geologist; it marks out a tract of country of distinctive aspect & character. For it is hardly enough considered how much the contour, colour, & picturesque effect of a landscape, as well as its value <sup>to the farmer</sup> depend upon its geological formation. Thus, the mountain limestone supports a peculiarly rich, sweet grass, more vividly green, more luxuriant in growth, than the close springy turf of the chalk downs. Craven is, in consequence, a greening country, exquisite lawn-like slopes of meadows & pasture descend gently to the river, & perhaps beyond.

England there is not such another emerald vale  
 as that of the upper Wharfe. The reader is  
 sensible, perhaps, that though pleasant to the  
 eye & good for food, this verdant landscape  
 would demand some elements of contrast  
 to exalt it into beauty. These elements  
 also, are present afforded by the geological structure  
 of the district. The limestone which supports  
 so soft a covering is apt to wear into a scar,  
 a face more grim & scathed, more largely  
 exposed, than is presented by any other rock.  
 These frequent scars command every  
 elbow of the valley like vast & forbidding  
 natural fortresses. Again, the fine appearance  
 of the soft green lower hills, <sup>against</sup> ~~clearing~~ the  
 the barren bosom of a brown fell in the  
 background is due to the fact that  
 millstone grit covers much of the high  
 ground of Craven. On the east, the  
 millstone grit ranges of Great Whernside,  
 Conistone Moor, & Grassington Moor hem  
 in the Wharfe valley at no great distance  
 from the river; these high fells & wide  
 peat-moors are thickly covered with heath,  
 brown or purple according to the season,  
 but always of a deep harmonious  
 tint which the atmosphere softens into  
 mountain bloom; the <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>most</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>fair</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>or</sup>  
 purple or golden haze. ~~Such hangs about~~  
 the mountains.

Shaistrill tree is a rapid in the upper  
 course of the Wharfe, the spot where it occurs  
 is



of air is allowed to pass without paying toll-  
by turning a windmill. Windmills are  
never out of sight; they are everywhere, &  
round the great cities. They congregate  
like armies of giants: not windmills,  
such as we see at home, but monstrous  
creations, with sails over a hundred  
feet long. With us, they are rarely used  
except to grind corn; here, they <sup>not only drain the land, but</sup> saw  
timber, grind stuff, crush rapeseed  
for oil, beat hemp, & do fifty things  
that in England are done by means  
of steam engines. Their most important  
use is to drain the land; they have  
usually water wheels attached to them,  
which act as pumps, & by continually  
raising the water into the canals, keep  
the low land dry & fit for cultivation  
& the habitation of man. As, however,  
a single mill can only raise water  
three feet at once, three or four are often  
planted in a row, in steps, one above  
another, each pumping up the water to  
the stage above it.

### II. How Holland keeps her head above water.

A slight accident might sweep Holland  
into the deep. It was once nearly under-  
mined by an insect; & indeed,  
the necessity is felt to destroy  
the necessity of destroying insects is  
so urgent, that the stork, a great feeder  
upon them, is held in almost religious  
veneration.

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their sneers as I go away, & I know they have many sayings such as - 'The priest takes from the living & from the dead.' Many of them fasten their doors, pretending to be away from home, & do not even take the trouble to be silent till I am out of hearing.

The Icons which play such an important part in the religious observances of the Russian people are pictorial half-length representations of the Saviour, of the Madonna or of a saint, on a yellow or gold ground, & varying in size from a quarter of an inch to several square feet. Very often the whole picture, with the exception of the face & hands of the figure, is covered with a <sup>kind of</sup> metal plate, embossed so as to represent the drapery of the figure & the drapery. Sometimes the costume is adorned with pearls & other precious stones. They are manufactured in enormous quantities & are to be found in every Russian house, from the hut of the peasant to the palace of the Emperor. They are generally placed high up in a corner facing the door, & good orthodox Christians on entering bow in that direction & make the sign of the Cross.

Besides these there are a few wonder-working Icons, which are supposed to have fallen from heaven; these are sometimes allowed to be carried for a while to the houses of the great nobles, that they may bring a blessing with them, & as they go home through the streets, the people prostrate themselves before them.